

Tobacco Prise Warehouse
AA-1257
2-4 Pinkney Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Between 1819 and 1836
Public

The Tobacco Prise Warehouse at 2-4 Pinkney Street is one of the oldest, extant warehouses in the City of Annapolis, documenting the storage and exportation of tobacco in the early nineteenth century. Adjacent to the building in the open lot at 2 Pinkney Street originally stood the tobacco press, which was used to prise the tobacco from the hogsheads for shipment to England. Although the exact date of construction is not known, the building's construction methods and materials, coupled with an analysis of historic maps and deeds of sale, suggest it was built in the early nineteenth century, sometime between 1819 and 1836. This estimated date would correspond with the property's ownership by George Barber, a Navy seaman. The warehouse is located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for "use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province." By the late nineteenth century, the brick storehouse was used as a commercial store, housing a plumbing and tin smith shop. Between 1891 and 1921, the building served as a single-family dwelling, which was the same use as the newly constructed building at 2 Pinkney Street. By 1930, the former warehouse once again functioned as a store. In October 1968, owners Edward J. and Sophie Kramer conveyed 2-4 Pinkney Street, along with neighboring 10 Market Space (AA-592), to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Under the direction of the Maryland Historical Trust and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the property at 2-4 Pinkney Street was restored to its early-nineteenth-century appearance and is currently used as a museum.

The Tobacco Prise Warehouse stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a foundation of uncut, coursed rubble that rises forty-two inches from the base of the building. The brick structure is laid in Flemish bond, covered in (spalling) stucco and has been painted white. The brickwork, particularly on the façade, reflects the building's change from a tobacco warehouse to a dwelling and later a store; it was restored circa 1978 to its current configuration, which reflects its original use as a warehouse. The rectangular building is one bay wide and two structural bays deep. It has a steeply pitched front gable roof covered in square-butt wood shingle. The roof is finished with a plain rake board on the gable ends and boxed cornice along the side elevations.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1257

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Tobacco Prise Warehouse

other

2. Location

street and number 4 Pinkney Street (now includes 2 Pinkney Street) not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of Maryland

street and number telephone

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 2222 folio 542

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1015 tax ID number 07674005

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

The Tobacco Prise Warehouse at 2-4 Pinkney Street was constructed in the early nineteenth century (sometime between 1819 and 1836) as a tobacco storage warehouse. The building stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a foundation of uncut, coursed rubble. The foundation rises forty-two inches from the base of the building. The brick structure is laid in Flemish bond, covered in (spalling) stucco and has been painted white. The brickwork, particularly on the façade, reflects the building's change from a tobacco warehouse to a dwelling and later a store; it was restored circa 1978 to its current configuration, which reflects its original use as a warehouse. The rectangular building is one bay wide and two structural bays deep. It has a steeply pitched front gable roof covered in square-butt wood shingle. The roof is finished with a plain rake board on the gable ends and boxed cornice along the side elevations.

Site Description

The Tobacco Prise Warehouse is located at 2-4 Pinkney Street, just north of the street's intersection with Market Space. A narrow pedestrian alley known as Wayman's Alley leads from Pinkney Street to Prince George Street on the northwest side of the building. Obscured by a tall fence with gate, a concrete walk with brick edging extends along the northeast side of the lot to the rear of 8 and 10 Market Space (AA-591/AA-592). The property at what is today 2 Pinkney Street is framed by a tall wooden fence on the southwest and northeast sides. The southeast side of the lot is edged by the wood-frame building with large exterior chimney at 10 Market Space. The unpaved dirt lot has randomly placed stone pavers and brick located at the single-leaf entry on the southeast elevation of 4 Pinkney Street.

Detailed Description

The Tobacco Prise Warehouse is a two-and-a-half-story masonry building. The façade facing Pinkney Street is one bay wide, marked at the center by a wide single-leaf opening. Framed by a narrow, inset square-edged surround, the opening holds a vertical-board door of wood with strap metal hinges and a lever lock box. Set directly above the entry on the second story is a wide single-leaf opening. Used to load and unload stored tobacco on the second floor, the opening has a vertical-board wood door, also with strap metal hinges and lever lock box. The opening, like the main entry below, has a wood sill and narrow, inset surrounds with a square edge. Symmetrically placed above, in the upper gable end, is a third single-leaf opening. This opening, also with a vertical-board door of wood set on a wood sill, provides access to the half story created by the building's steeply pitched front gable roof. Rather than serve as an entry or window, the opening may have been used to ventilate the tobacco stored in the building. The ridgeboard extends beyond the plane of the wall to allow for a pulley to hoist the hogheads of tobacco to and from the upper stories. Covered in square-butt wood shingles, the roof is edged on the gable ends by a wide rake board.

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The northwest elevation, fronting Wayman's Alley, is pierced at the center by a single window opening on the first and second stories. The double-hung windows each have 6/6 wood sash with sloping wood sills and square-edged wood surrounds finished with an interior torus molding. The opening on the first story appears to be a standard size, while the second-story window is slightly smaller. The second-story opening is set directly below the overhanging boxed cornice, which has ogee bed molding and a cavetto profile. This same cornice ornaments the southeast elevation of the building.

The southeast elevation is similarly fenestrated, with openings at the center. The opening on the first story holds a single-leaf entry with a wide, vertical-board door of wood with horizontal bracing, strap metal hinges, and lever lock box. Set within narrow square-edged surrounds of wood, the opening has a large wood sill. The opening above on the second story holds a 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window with slightly sloping wood sill and narrow square-edged surrounds with torus molding.

The northeast elevation is largely devoid of fenestration, excepting a window opening in the upper gable end that would have provided ventilation for the stored tobacco and illumination for the workers. The small opening holds a four-light casement window (which appears now to be fixed). It has a narrow wood sill and square-edged surround with torus molding.

Interior Description

The interior of the Tobacco Prise Warehouse reflects its original function as a warehouse, the result of the circa 1978 restoration. The first floor is covered in four-inch wide pine boards, which lack a baseboard. The walls show the masonry structure, with the stone foundation rising to just below the window openings on the side elevations. The Flemish-bond brickwork (with irregular bonding recording alterations) is visible above the stone foundation. The exposed foundation and walls have been painted white, presumably to appear whitewashed and obscure alterations. The exposed joists of the second floor are narrow with hewn marks. Square-head nails pierce the sides of the joists where tobacco was hung to dry. The window and entry openings have deep wood sills and narrow square-edged surrounds of wood. An open rookery stair with a straight run is located in the west corner of the first floor. It has a closed stringer marked with up-and-down saw marks. The rail and balustrade around the stairhead on the second floor are composed of two inch by four inch boards.

The second floor has twelve-inch flooring, Flemish-bond brick walls painted white, and hand-hewn joists that support the flooring of the half story above. The window openings on the side walls have deep wood sills and narrow square-edged surrounds. The door on the southwest elevation is similarly finished. Access to the upper half story is reached by a ladder stair in the southern corner of the room. This space, reached through a square opening in the ceiling, was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates Early 19th Century **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates Early 19th Century

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

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HISTORY

Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which 2-4 Pinkney Street stands was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for "use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province."¹ Adjoining the waterfront along the northeast/southeast side, the lot had been a portion of the much larger Nicholson's Garden Lot, which was granted to him by the Maryland General Assembly. The land's specific allocation for

¹ See "Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729," Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

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use by ship carpenters reflected the “character to the life of the community that dominated [the city] for at least a generation.”² Historian Edward C. Papenfuse explains further that “while tanyards, for obvious reasons of smell, were built on the periphery of town, shipbuilding was carried on in the very heart of the community, and the dock area was filled with the hulls of ships in progress, a ropewalk, and blockmaker’s shop.”³ The creation of the Ship Carpenters Lot, sometimes referred to as the “Sand Lot,” reflects the governor’s realization that the growth and sustainability of the dock area was essential to that of the City of Annapolis.

In June of 1719, the General Assembly, which had gained control of the land following the departure of Governor Nicholson to Virginia, granted use of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Johnson, who was a ship carpenter. The terms of the agreement specifically stated the land was to be used strictly to “carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months.” It was described as “a Certain Sand Bank that Intersects a tenement of Land Possest [*sic*] by the said Robert Gordon and the Creek,” with “one hundred and twenty feet of Land along Prince Georges Street at the Upper end of the said Lott with the whole Breadth thereof with the Creek.”⁴ Johnson leased the property where he “built two small houses thereon” for five shillings a year; the exact location of these buildings (which are no longer extant) is not known. Fifteen months after the death of Robert Johnson in July 1722, the Ship Carpenters Lot was reclaimed by the General Assembly because his heirs had failed to meet the terms of the 1719 Act. Accordingly, in October 1723, the General Assembly granted the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Gordon, an Annapolis merchant who owned neighboring property. By the time Gordon took possession of the lot the “Representatives of the s^d Robert Johnson since his death had Sold & removed one of the s^d houses from off the ffreehold [*sic*].” The conditions of Gordon’s agreement, including the annual fee of five shillings, were the same as those in the 1719 agreement of Robert Johnson. The agreement specified that the use of the land not impede the “industry” or “Improvements” and be “for the s^d Good of the Publick [*sic*].” The 1723 “Act for the Vesting and Settling An Estate of Inheritance...” described the property as “a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his [Gordon] & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s^d Cove that the same Bank lyes [*sic*] without the lines of the s^d Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City.” In *The Quays of the City*, author Shirley V. Baltz suggests that James Stoddert noted the poplar tree “Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove” on his 1718 plan for the City of Annapolis.⁵ The illustration of a poplar tree does not appear on the original Stoddert plan or subsequent redrawings until the map was copied by Harry A.H. Ewald in April 1956. However, one of

² Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 11.

³ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

⁴ See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

⁵ Shirley V. Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975), 52.

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the few original notations on Stoddert's 1718 plan denotes the southeastern portion of what is now Market Space as a "Ship Carpenters Yard."

In May of 1739, Robert Gordon, who was now listed as "Esquire" rather than merchant in land records, sold the western portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Elizabeth Bennett, "aforesaid gentlewoman."⁶ The property, conveyed for £80 current money, included "...all that dwelling House and Garden whereon Susanna Murray alias Puckman now lives lying & being in the City of Annapolis, being part of the Ground laid out for a Ship Carpenters Yard...."⁷ This portion included what is today 2-10 Market Space, 2-4 Pinkney Street, and 50 Randall Street (AA-1628). Another portion of the lot fronting Prince George Street was sold in 1742 to shipwright Asbury Sutton, and Judge John Brice purchased the section to the southeast in 1750. By 1783, Agnes Gordon, the daughter of Robert Gordon, sold off the remaining portions of the Sand Bank, which was then "owned by five people and contained dwellings, stores, warehouses and wharves."⁸

Nearly four years after purchasing the upper portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot, Elizabeth Bennett leased it to Horatio Samuel Middleton. Born in 1713, Middleton was a very successful entrepreneur who profited from the second distinct stage of growth in Annapolis that occurred before the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). This period, extending from 1715 to 1763, has been characterized by historian Edward C. Papenfuse as "an era of bureaucratic growth and small industrial expansion." The government, which initially caused the city's population to increase only in the months when the General Assembly convened, "grew to a year-round operation sustained by a permanent resident bureaucracy." Consequently, customers arrived on a regular basis in the city, sparking a growing market for the importation of goods that was dependent on the success of the wharf. Papenfuse cautions, however, that "although the demand for imported goods began to grow..., the market remained small for a number of years and was dominated by only a few merchants," such as Amos Garrett or members of the Calvert family.⁹

By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the establishment of a merchant-based economy in Annapolis began to transform Market Space into a commercial hub as merchants and craftsmen "recognized the opportunities presented by the growing market."¹⁰ Although shipbuilders and tanners continued to dominate the landscape, the number of advertisements for dry goods in the *Maryland Gazette* grew from three to twelve between 1745 and 1753. Ironically, a growing number of the merchants were first tanners and/or shipbuilders. Many of the more prominent citizens, such as Patrick Creagh, combined shipbuilding and house building with

⁶ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

⁷ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

⁸ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." (Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969), 404.

⁹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 6 and 12.

¹⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

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mercantile interests, including slave trade.¹¹ It was during this period of mercantile prosperity that Middleton established his tavern and dry good store on the southwestern edge of the Ship Carpenters Lot fronting what is today Market Space. Like others, Middleton “branch[ed] out into trade and other business enterprises.”¹² One such enterprise was a ferry, which he operated from Annapolis to Kent Island and Rock Hall on the Eastern Shore. Advertisements placed by Middleton in the *Maryland Gazette* for the ferry claimed “he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour [*sic*] him with their Custom, will greatly oblige.”¹³

Horatio Samuel Middleton purchased the property from Elizabeth Bennett for £200 current money in 1750. The deed of sale documented that a dwelling, where Middleton lived during the time he leased the land, existed on the site. Although the existence of a dwelling is noted by several previous deeds, it is believed that the current building at 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817) was not erected until after the property was purchased by Middleton. The approximate date of construction coincides with Middleton’s purchase of the property as well as the 1753 patent he was granted by the General Assembly. With this patent, the property was renamed *Middleton’s Wharf*, “lying in the City of Annapolis on the Dock along the Water side from the Head of the Wharfe that Joyns Cap Gordons [*sic*]....”¹⁴ The patent, which included a survey of the 21,700 square foot lot (1/2 acre), did not mention any buildings or structures on the property, although this does not preclude their existence.

Little is know about Horatio Samuel Middleton, who was more commonly known as Samuel Middleton or Samuel Horatio Middleton. He was married to Ann Sutton and together the couple had five children. The eldest child, Samuel Sutton Middleton, was the only one of the Middleton children born in England prior to the family’s immigration to Annapolis by 1743. Middleton’s successful tavern was known as the “Inn for Seafaring Men,” an appropriate title considering its location at the head of the Annapolis dock.¹⁵ Horatio Samuel Middleton died in Annapolis in 1770.¹⁶ Ownership of his landholdings, which was limited to the property occupied by the dock-side tavern, was devised to his wife, Ann Middleton. Upon Ann Middleton’s death in 1774, the tavern (now used as a boarding house) was granted to her son, William, who was required to compensate his brothers, sister, and niece £500 sterling for the property. The inventory taken at the time of Ann Middleton’s death suggests the interior configuration of the building in which the family resided, as well as the

¹¹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

¹² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

¹³ *Maryland Gazette*, 25 August 1768. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, January 30, 1766-December 26, 1771, M1281, image 627, page 244).

¹⁴ Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Land Records and Plats, “*Middletons Wharf*,” Patent Certificate 977 (granted 11 August 1753). The patents states Middleton’s name as Samuel Horatio Middleton, but he often went by Samuel Middleton.

¹⁵ The tavern was also known as “The Sign of the Duke of Cumberland,” although when and under whose ownership is not certain. (See “A Walker’s Guide to Annapolis Sights & History,” by Jean Russo at <http://www.annapolis.com>).

¹⁶ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 479.

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level of prosperity they had achieved through their various enterprising businesses.¹⁷ George Mann, who later opened City Tavern on Conduit Street, operated the tavern during most of the years of the American Revolution. Gilbert Middleton's return as proprietor of the tavern was announced in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1782. Despite the success of the tavern and his other business ventures in Annapolis, Gilbert Middleton (born 1752) moved his family to the City of Baltimore in search of greater opportunities. The pending closure of the tavern was announced on October 12, 1786 in the *Maryland Gazette*.

Although no longer living in Annapolis, Gilbert Middleton's operation of his father's tavern appears to have prompted his claim of ownership to the property. Accordingly, as William Middleton did not take full ownership as his father's will allowed, the siblings sought a legal determination to rights to the property. In May 1792, the Chancery Court ruled that Gilbert Middleton was to receive title to Lots 1-3 and Lot F in the Ship Carpenters Lot upon proper compensation to his relatives. This included 2-10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street. Nearly one year later, in April 1793, Middleton sold the property to John Randall, who may possibly have been operating the tavern since 1786. John Randall was one of thirteen children born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, to planter Thomas Randall. At the age of thirteen, in 1763, Randall became an apprentice to William Buckland, the architect of George Mason's Gunston Hall (built 1755-1759). With the death of his father and pending second marriage of his mother, John Randall petitioned the Court to appoint Buckland as his legal guardian; the request was made legal on December 1, 1766 and for eleven years Randall lived and worked with Buckland.¹⁸ It was Buckland, hired to design the Hammond-Harwood House (AA-626) in 1774, who brought John Randall to Annapolis to serve as his chief assistant. Eventually becoming Buckland's business partner, Randall worked on the construction of the Maryland State House and "took over what business was left on the Buckland books" after the prominent architect's death in 1774.¹⁹ During the Revolutionary War, Randall served "as State Clothier and as Commissary."²⁰ The tavern's location proved beneficial to Randall, who later served as the Collector of the Port after the resignation of John Davidson.

Randall announced his relocation in April 1793 "to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton, Where he has just opened, A General Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or Country Product."²¹ This proclamation took place just ten days after Randall purchased the building from Middleton. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessed John Randall \$1,500 for two brick dwellings "near dock." One year later, in 1799, he was taxed \$1,200 for two brick dwelling houses (50 x 30); a two-story frame kitchen (30 x 15); frame stable (40 x 20); frame smokehouse (10 x 10); frame dairy (8 x 8); salt house (10 x 10); frame

¹⁷ "Ann Middleton," Anne Arundel County Inventories, Box 1, folder 18 (1774), at Maryland State Archives.

¹⁸ Rosamond Randall Beirne and John H. Scarff, *William Buckland, 1734-1774: Architect of Virginia and Maryland*, (Annapolis, MD: board of Regents, Gunston Hall and Hammond-Harwood Association, 1970), 44.

¹⁹ Beirne and Scarff, 113.

²⁰ McIntire, 569.

²¹ *Maryland Gazette*, volume 2496, 23 April 1793. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, July 5, 1787 – December 25, 1794, M1284, image 1331).

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outhouse (20 x 16). Additionally, Randall was taxed for eight slaves.²² In 1800, he was assessed for twelve slaves. The assessment for 1819 recorded that Randall owned two Annapolis lots, which collectively were improved by six houses. The 1.5 acres of land with improvements were valued at \$3,000. The description of the buildings for which Randall was assessed suggests that the brick warehouse at 4 Pinkney Street and the wood-frame building at 10 Market Space (AA-592) had not yet been constructed.

Building History

In July 1798, John Randall sold 7047.5 square feet of the property along the northwestern edge near Pinkney Street to George Barber for £375 "current money of Maryland;" this sale included is now known as 2-4 Pinkney Street, 10 Market Space, and extended eastward to Prince Georges Street. The deed did not include a description of any improvements, suggesting no buildings existed at the time of the sale. George Barber, born circa 1761 although his pension record says 1764, served as a seaman in the Navy during the American Revolution.²³ The pension records indicate Barber was taken prisoner during the war. An announcement of the marriage of his daughter in 1824 lists him as "Capt. George Barber, of Annapolis" and the deed of sale for the Market Space property noted Barber as a mariner.²⁴ Upon the death of Barber in 1836, his landholdings on Market Space were devised to his only son, John T. Barber. The Market Space landholdings were described at the time as "the lot of ground and store and dwelling thereon adjoining the lot of the late John Randall on Market Space [2-6 Market Space] in the City of Annapolis."²⁵ The description of the improvements is believed because of architectural and archival evidence to include 4 Pinkney Street, which was the early-nineteenth-century Tobacco Prise Warehouse. Although Pinkney Street does not appear on maps or prints prior to the circa 1858 Edward Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, development on "one of the earliest business streets in Annapolis" began with the construction of the first section of the Shiplap House at 18 Pinkney Street (AA-643) about 1715.²⁶

Known as the Tobacco Prise Warehouse, the building at 4 Pinkney Street is one of the oldest, extant warehouses in Annapolis, documenting the storage and exportation of tobacco in the early nineteenth century. Adjacent to the building on the lot designated as 2 Pinkney Street between 4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space originally

²² "2-6 Market Space," Vertical Files archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, Maryland.

²³ McIntire, 31; Ancestry.com. *U.S. Pensioners, 1818-1872* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, 1818-1872; (National Archives Microfilm Publication T718, 23 rolls); Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 217; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁴ See *Maryland Gazette*, 8 July 1824.

²⁵ Will of George Barber, Liber TTS 1, Folio 261 (1836).

²⁶ Pinkney Street is not denoted on the Stoddert Map of 1718 (although the division of lots suggests its placement) and the Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844; Elizabeth B. Anderson, *Annapolis: A Walk Through History*, (Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 2003), 95.

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Inventory No. AA-1257

Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

stood a tobacco press, which was used to prise (force open or out by leverage) the tobacco from the hogsheads for shipment to England. Although the exact date of construction is not known, the building's construction methods and materials, coupled with an analysis of historic maps and deeds, suggest it was built in the early nineteenth century, sometime between 1819 and 1836. This date would correspond with the property's ownership by George Barber. The existence of the buildings at 4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space is recorded by the 1844 Coast and Geodetic Survey of Annapolis. The wood-frame building at 10 Market Space is noted on the circa 1858 Edward Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, although, because of its location, the brick building at 4 Pinkney Street is not clearly visible on the Sachse print.

The property was inherited by John T. Barber, who was a farmer; it is possible the wood-frame building at 10 Market Space was used as a storehouse for his produce and the brick warehouse with prise at 2-4 Pinkney Street was used to store his tobacco prior to shipment. Born in December 1804, John Barber was the eldest of the three children born to George and Catherine Barber. "John T. Barber of George" is noted in the 1850 census as the head of a household consisting of his second wife, seven children, and brother-in-law. He is listed as a farmer, with real estate valued at \$1,960. Although the 1850 census does not indicate which street or part of the city Barber was living at the time, it does state he lived in Annapolis. Further, the occupations of his neighbors, who were merchants, clerks, shipbuilders, and fishermen, suggest he may have resided on or near Market Space or the dock area although he had previously sold the Market Space property in 1844 to James Wilson of Annapolis for \$600. The deed of sale documents the 2,155 square-foot parcel was improved at the time of the transaction, but does not indicate the number or types of improvements.

James Wilson and his wife, Susan, retained ownership of the property for six years. No biographical or tax assessment information was located on the Wilsons, thus their uses of 4-2 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space is not known. The deed of sale documents they were residents of the City of Annapolis. The Wilsons sold the property for \$800 in May 1850 to Nicholas P. Killman. Born about 1808, Nicholas Killman was noted in the 1850 census as a merchant with property valued at \$1,500. Killman lived on Main Street (then known as Church Street) with his wife, Sarah Whitney, and their eight children. The 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments charged Killman for six houses on five lots, with a total value of \$3,900. The tax assessment documents that his houses were located on Hanover Street, Church Street, Fleet Street, and included 12 Market Space (AA-2396) and the storehouse at 10 Market Space. He was charged for \$600 of private securities and his stock in trade (groceries) was valued at \$300. The tax assessments for 1866 through 1868 were more specific, noting Killman owned one frame house and lot on Market Space (10 Market Space) and one brick storehouse and lot, also on Market Space (2-4 Pinkney Street).

Nicholas Killman died in March 1870. The division of his property was disputed by his three children. The Circuit Court decreed in July 1890 that eldest son, William Killman, was to receive 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street. It was described in the equity case as "item 5: a lot of ground fronting on the north side of Carroll's Alley [now Pinkney Street] and Market Space, 62 feet 6 inches, improved with a framed dwelling and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1257

Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

store and a brick storehouse now occupied by William P. Killman.”²⁷ Born in 1833, William Killman lived with his wife, Mary Ann McGuire, on the upper floor of the building at 10 Market Space while operating a boot and shoe store/factory on the first floor. The brick building at 4 Pinkney Street was noted on the 1885 Sanborn maps as a plumbing and tin smith shop. The narrow rectangular form of 4 Pinkney Street was augmented by a one-story shed addition at the center of the northeast elevation; the addition was removed between 1903 and 1908, replaced by a freestanding outbuilding. By 1891, the tobacco warehouse had been rehabilitated to serve as a single-family dwelling, a use it continued until 1921. The maps note the construction of a building at 2 Pinkney Street, which served as a dwelling. The 1896 tax assessment records the extensive real estate holdings of William Killman and his wife, which included a lot on Carroll’s Alley (now Pinkney Street) measuring 26 feet by 21 feet. This corresponds with 2-4 Pinkney Street. The property, valued at \$130, was improved by a brick house assessed at \$200. The erratic numbering of properties on Pinkney Street at the time of the 1900 United State Census makes identifying the renters of 4 Pinkney Street difficult, as the numbers do not correspond to those on the 1897 or 1903 Sanborn maps. In 1910, by which time the current address numbers were applied, Blanche Carpenter lived at 4 Pinkney Street. She was a single African-American woman, raising her twelve-year-old son, John. Born in 1882, Carpenter worked as a servant for a local Annapolis family (census does not note which family).

With the death of both her parents by 1907, Sarah Elizabeth Killman became the sole owner of the buildings at 2-4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space. Born in 1855, Killman lived in Baltimore with her husband, Colonel Salome Marsh. The property in Annapolis was leased to commercial tenants. Sarah Marsh sold it in 1915, ending 65 years of ownership by three generations of the Killman family. She conveyed the buildings for \$3,500 to Louis A. and Fannie Schenker, who lived and owned 16 Market Space (AA-594). Russian born, Louis Schenker was a shoe merchant, and may have leased 10 Market Space and/or 2 Pinkney Street prior to purchasing it. The Sanborn map’s notation that 2 Pinkney Street was used as a cobbler’s shop suggests Schenker used the former dwelling as his store in 1908. Within six months, however, he sold the buildings to Samuel and Sadie Reichel. The mortgage indicates the property was not intended as an investment, as Schenker sold the land and buildings for exactly what he had paid. Similarly, the Reichels sold the property within one year, making only a \$200 profit.

The property was purchased in February 1916 by Lillian M. Frantom (originally Frantum). She devised the property to her son, William H. Frantom, and daughter-in-law, Laura Virginia Frazier, upon her death. Frantom, a retail grocery merchant, lived on Prince George Street. The Sanborn maps indicate the building at 4 Pinkney Street was a soft drink store in 1921. In 1929, as documented by the city directory, B.E. (Bernard Edward) Frantom operated the soft drinks store, which had by then expanded into 10 Market Space. The change in the uses of the buildings corresponds to the change in profession for property owner William Frantom, who was listed in the 1930 census as a policeman. Robert Harry McIntire in *Annapolis Maryland Families* documents

²⁷ Circuit Court Records, Equity 1355 (1890).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Frantom was also at one time a waterman.²⁸ By 1936, the family had relocated to Baltimore, where Laura and William Frantom died within months of each other. They bequeathed the Annapolis property to their three children and one nephew. The youngest son, Bernard Edward Frantom, received full title by 1937 for \$4,250, which was divided between his sister (Laura), brother (John), and nephew (William Weiskope, also known as William Edward Frantom).

The 1939 city directory documents that William Edward Frantom, who obtained ownership in February 1940, converted his uncle's soft drink store into a billiard hall. Although the Sanborn maps support the commercial use of 4 Pinkney Street by 1930, the property was not located in the 1924, 1928-1929, or 1939 city directories. Frantom (b. 1904) lived in Riva, Maryland, with his second wife, Nancy Lee Lawson, and their two daughters.

In June 1950, Frantom sold the property to Sophie Reichel Kramer, whose family had owned the buildings for a short time in 1915-1916. Sophie Reichel, born in New York in 1903, had married Edward J. Kramer in 1924. Born in Boston in 1895, Kramer was a graduate of Harvard and operated a vending machine business. The Kramer family owned and occupied 80 Conduit Street (AA-1689) in 1930, later moving to Silver Spring, Maryland. By 1950, the façade of the building at 4 Pinkney Street had been substantially altered by a one-story addition with large show window. The projecting storefront addition followed the diagonal of the property line as it moved southward from Pinkney Street to Market Space. The storefront addition continued along the northwest elevation, joining the building with 10 Market Space. Additionally, the one-story dwelling at 2 Pinkney Street was enlarged to extend the full depth of the lot. The façade of this building was largely obscured by the one-story storefront. In the 1950s and 1960s, the buildings were collectively known as Downtown Pool Hall.

In October 1968, Edward J. and Sophie Kramer conveyed 2-4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Under the direction of the Board of Public Works and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the buildings were leased to Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) in 1978. Restoration of 4 Pinkney Street was undertaken soon thereafter. This work included the demolition of the house at 2 Pinkney Street and the 1950s storefront. The building is presently used as a museum, depicting an early-nineteenth-century tobacco warehouse.

Chain of Title

1696: Governor Francis Nicholson sets aside property for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province."

²⁸ McIntire, 251.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Inventory No. AA-1257

Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

June 6, 1719:	Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Johnson
October 26, 1723:	Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Gordon
May 19, 1739:	Robert Gordon to Elizabeth Bennett Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 182
October 18, 1743:	Elizabeth Bennett leased to Horatio Samuel Middleton Provincial Court Records Liber RB 1 Folio 362
May 28, 1750:	Elizabeth Bennett to Horatio Samuel Middleton Provincial Court Records Liber RB 3 Folio 280
August 7, 1770:	Horatio Samuel Middleton devised to wife, Ann Middleton, then children and grandchildren Will Records of the Provincial Court Volume 38 Liber WD 3 Folio 32
May 9, 1792:	Chancellors Decree conveys to Gilbert Middleton Chancery Court: Joseph Middleton, William Middleton, Ellen Middleton Alkin, and Elizabeth Middleton vs. Gilbert Middleton Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F Provincial Court Records Liber B 22 Folio 464
April 13, 1793:	Gilbert Middleton to John Randall Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 6 Folio 610
July 23, 1798:	John Randall to George Barber Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 9 Folio 318

Maryland Historical Trust

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Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

August 26, 1836:	George Barber to John Barber Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber TTS 1 Folio 261
November 13, 1844:	John and Mary Eliza Barber to James Wilson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHN 1 Folio 213
May 7, 1850:	James and Susan Wilson to Nicholas P. Killman Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHN 4 Folio 599
April 5, 1870:	Nicholas P. Killman devised to children Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber RID 1 Folio 182
1890:	Circuit Court Records, Equity 1355 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 31 Folio 189/208/446
June 17, 1907:	Mary A. Killman, widow, devised to Sarah E. Marsh Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber BRD 1 Folio 349
May 4, 1915:	Sarah E. Marsh to Louis A. and Fannie Schenker Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 118 Folio 32
October 25, 1915:	Louis A. and Fannie Schenker to Samuel and Sadie Reichel Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 119 Folio 387
February 17, 1916:	Samuel and Sadie Reichel to Lillian M. Frantom Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 124 Folio 291

Maryland Historical Trust

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Tobacco Prise Warehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

May 24, 1936:	Laura V. Frantom devised to William H. Frantom (d. December 10, 1936) and children Will Records of Anna Arundel County Liber WMH 1 Folio 104
August 20, 1937:	Lillian M. Frantom Langley, executrix of Will of Laura V. Frantom, to Edward B. Frantom and Geraldine M. Frantom Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 169 Folio 178
March 31, 1939:	Edward B. Frantom and Geraldine M. Frantom to William Edward Weiskope, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 211 Folio 388
March 31, 1939:	William Edward Weiskope, Trustee, to Edward B. Frantom Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 211 Folio 389
February 5, 1940:	Edward B. Frantom, to William Edward Frantom Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 211 Folio 390
June 19, 1950:	William Edward and Nancy Frantom to Sophie Kramer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 577 Folio 179
October 9, 1968:	Edward J. and Sophie Kramer to Board of Public Works and the Maryland Historical Trust Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber MSH 2222 Folio 542
October 4, 1978:	Board of Public Works and the Maryland Historical Trust to Historic Annapolis Foundation Lease and Management Agreement Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 3256 Folio 320

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1257

- Baltz, Shirley V. *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*. Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975.
- Doyel, Ginger. *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*. Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005.
- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.
- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre
Acreage of historical setting less than one acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 4 Pinkney Street, which now also includes 2 Pinkney Street, has been historically associated with Parcel 1015 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in the early nineteenth century. Constructed as a tobacco prise warehouse by George Barber, the building is located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot. Pinkney Street was historically known as Taylor Street and later Carroll Alley.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

AA-1257

Built in America

The Library of Congress > American Memory Home > Browse Collections > Collection Home

Result 1 of 5 for pinkney street

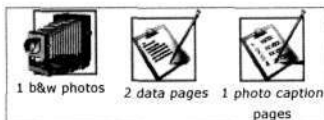
[Back to Results list](#)

[Previous Item](#) | [Next Item](#)

Built in America

Click on picture for larger image, full item, or more versions

Rights and Reproductions



Item Title

Tobacco Prize Warehouse, ⁴14 Pinkney Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD

Alternate Title

Pinkney Street Warehouse

Medium

Photo(s): 1 (5 x 7 in.)
Data Page(s): 1 plus cover page
Photo Caption(s): 1

Call Number

HABS MD,2-ANNA,64-

Created/Published

Documentation compiled after 1933.

Notes

Survey number HABS MD-283
Building/structure dates: 1800
Significance: Thought to be the only remaining 18th c warehouse in Annapolis.

Subjects

MARYLAND--Anne Arundel County--Annapolis
business enterprises
stores & shops
warehouses

Related Names

Boucher, Jack E., photographer
McKee, Harley J., historian

Reproduction Number

[See Call Number]

Collection

Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress)

Repository

Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

DIGID

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.md0069>

CONTENTS

Photograph caption(s):
1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW

CARD #

MD0069

[Back to Results list](#)

[Previous Item](#) | [Next Item](#)

Tobacco Prize House (14⁴ Pinkney Street, Warehouse)
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

AA-1257
HABS No. MD-283

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
64-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

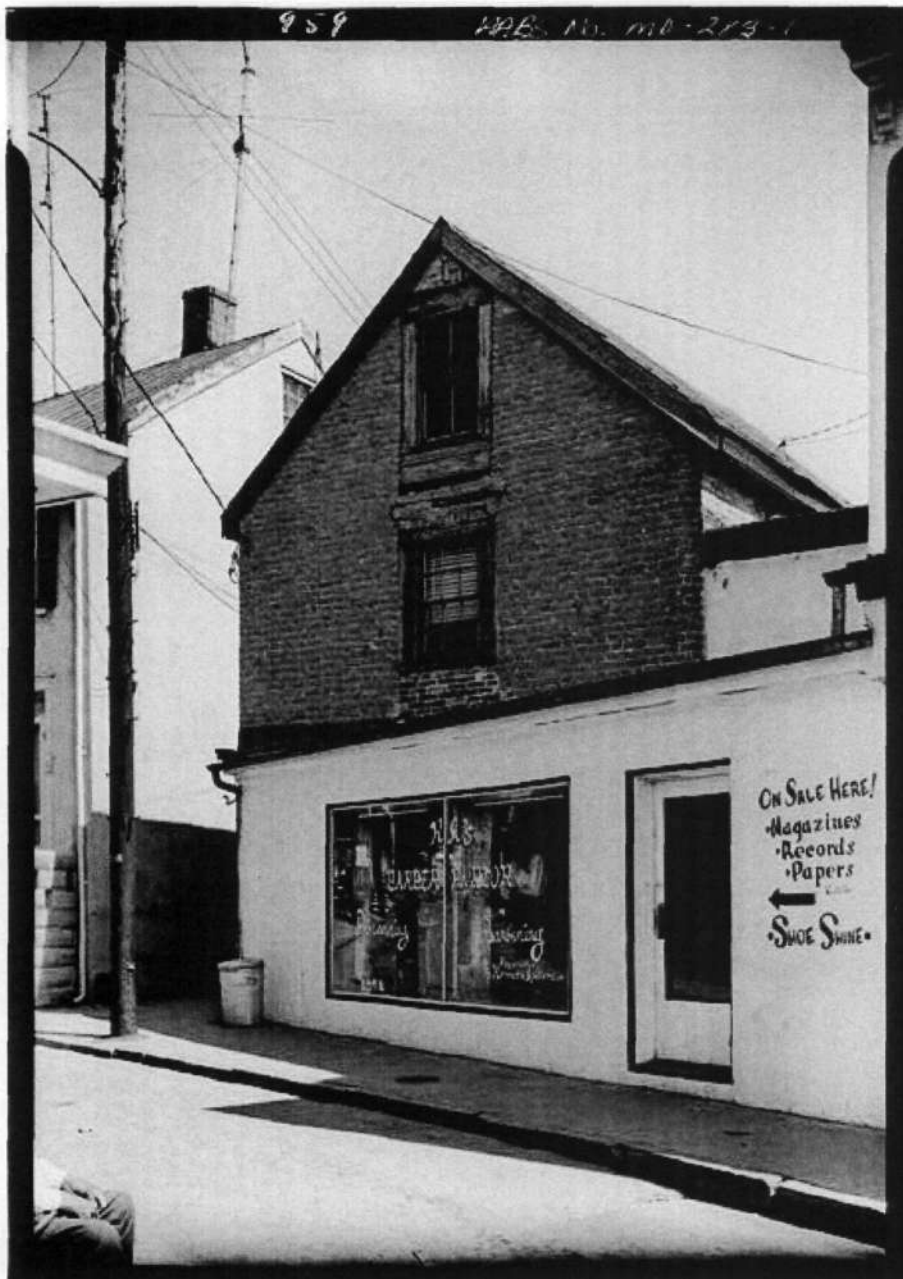
Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
64-

STATE Maryland	COUNTY Anne Arundel	TOWN OR VICINITY Annapolis
HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME) Tobacco Prize House		HABS NO. MD-283
SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE 4 14 Pinkney Street, Warehouse		
COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES)		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE) 1800-1810	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE)	
SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE) Thought to be the only remaining 18thc warehouse in Annapolis		
STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE)		
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS) Brick laid in English Bond		
SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE) Approximately 22'x22'		
EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE Fascia boards at the gables, simple box cornice along sides		
INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED)		
MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES		
PRESENT CONDITION AND USE		
OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE When constructed, this building was very near the waterfront; over the years filling has moved the waterfront about a block away. It faces SW on Pinkney St. (formerly Taylor St.) and is bounded on the NW side by a narrow pedestrian way.		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.) Report by Harley J. McKee, Architect, N.P.S. dated September 11, 1964		
COMPILER, AFFILIATION Eleni Silverman, HABS Architectural Historian		DATE July 1983

1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW
HABS MD,2-ANNA,64-1



Larger reference image (JPEG - 116K bytes)
Highest resolution image (TIFF - 17668K bytes)

AA-1257

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

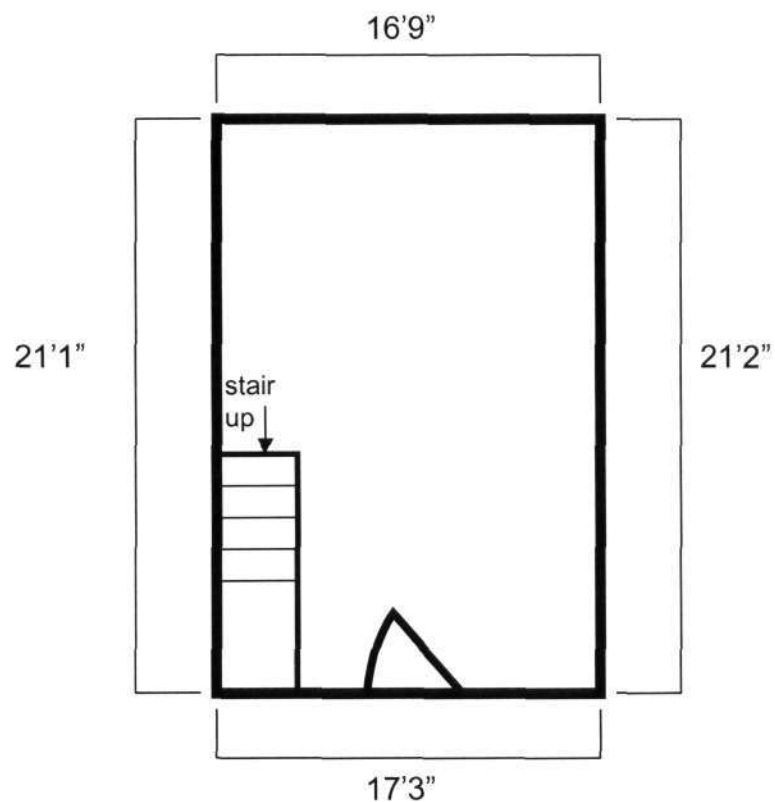
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Tobacco Prize House (14 Pinkney Street, Warehouse)
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
64-

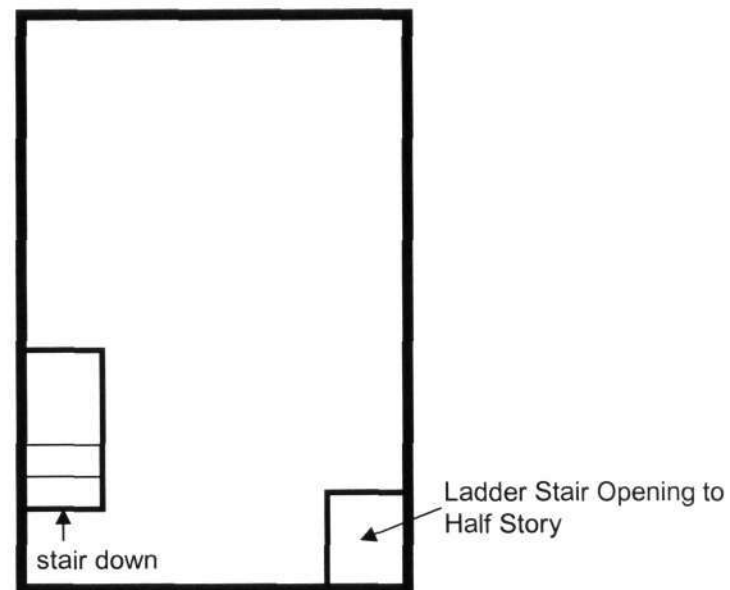
HABS No. MD-283

Jack E. Boucher, Photographer May 1960

MD-283-1 PERSPECTIVE VIEW



First Floor



Second Floor

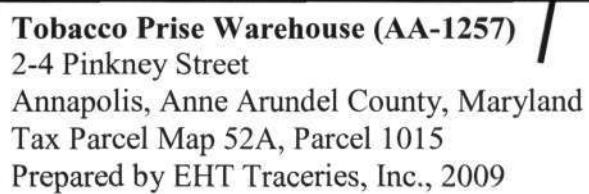


Tobacco Prise Warehouse (AA-1257)

2-4 Pinkney Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

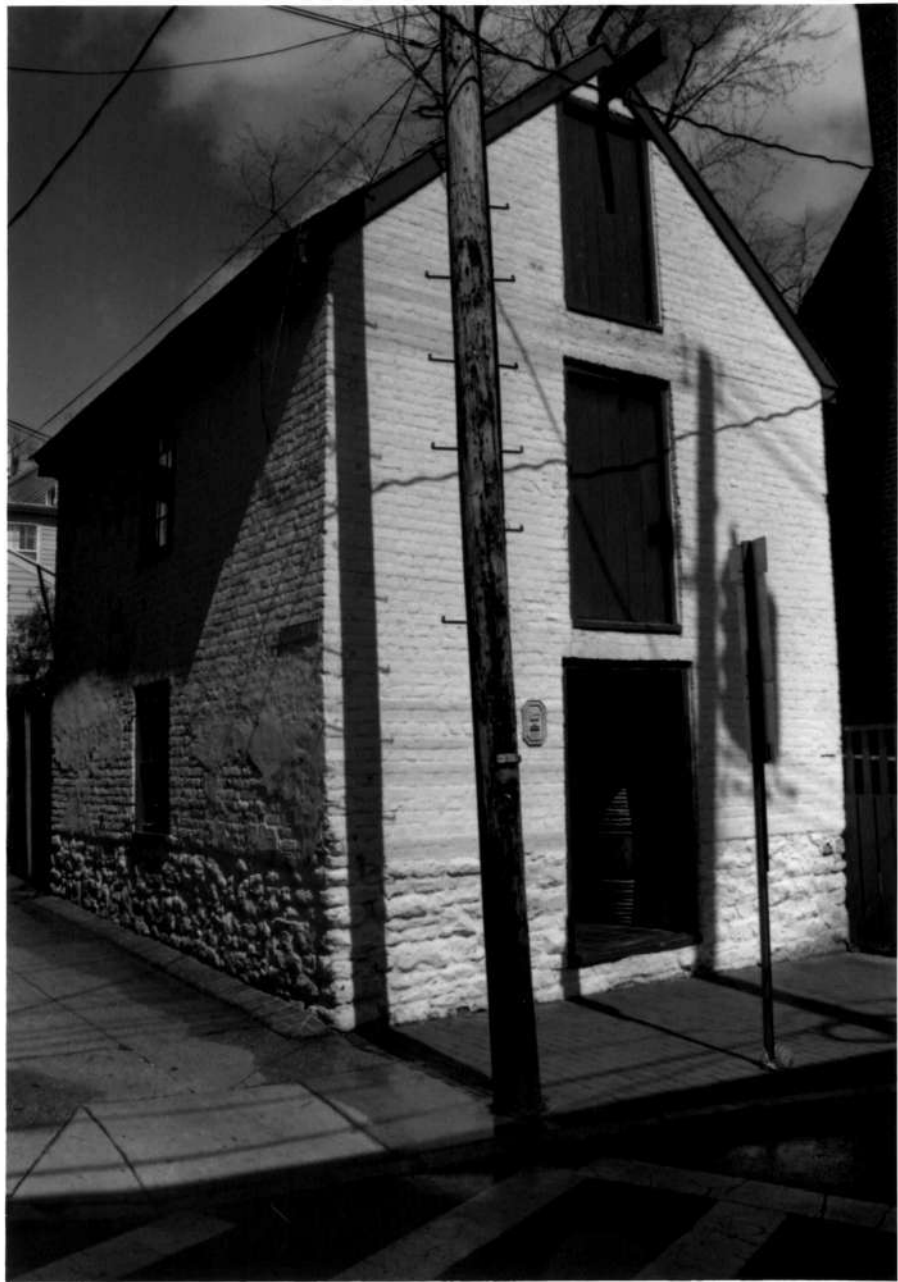
Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009



AA-1257 2-4 PINKNEY STREET ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND	Photographer: EHT Tracerics Date: April 2009 Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1. AA-1257_2009-04-29_01.tif	East corner looking West
2. AA-1257_2009-04-29_02.tif	SE elevation looking West
3. AA-1257_2009-04-29_03.tif	Second floor stairhead looking NE
4. AA-1257_2009-04-29_04.tif	NW elevation looking South
5. AA-1257_2009-04-29_05.tif	North corner looking SW
6. AA-1257_2009-04-29_06.tif	NW elevation looking SW
7. AA-1257_2009-04-29_07.tif	West corner looking East
8. AA-1257_2009-04-29_08.tif	SE elevation looking NE
9. AA-1257_2009-04-29_09.tif	First floor looking East
10. AA-1257_2009-04-29_10.tif	First floor looking up at exposed rafters
11. AA-1257_2009-04-29_11.tif	First floor looking North
12. AA-1257_2009-04-29_12.tif	Second floor ceiling looking East
13. AA-1257_2009-04-29_13.tif	Second floor looking East
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AA-1257

2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

1 OF 8



AA-1257

2-4 PINKNEY STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 8



AA-1257

2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

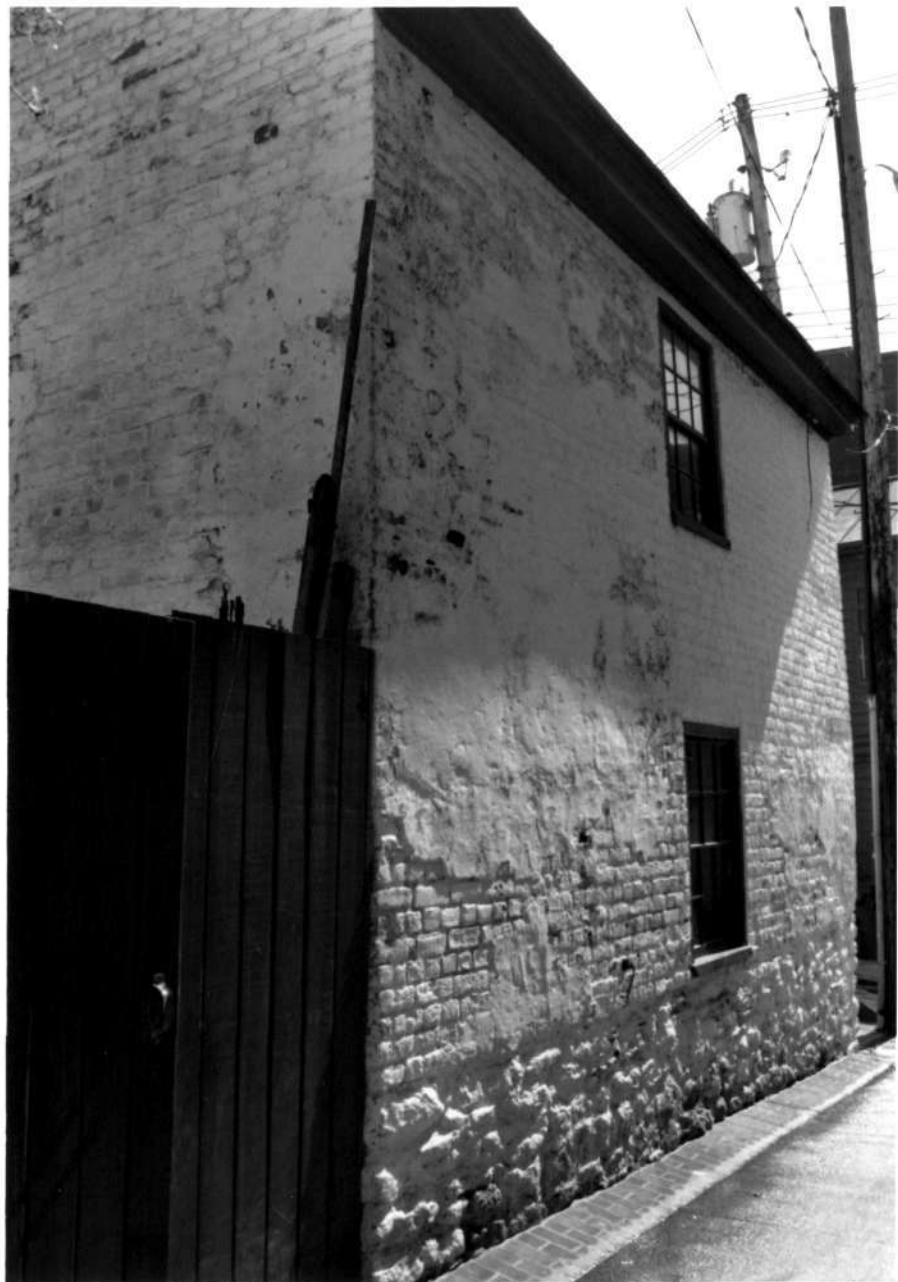
MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

3 OF 8



AA-1257
2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
4 OF 8



AA-1257

2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

5 OF 8



AA-1257

2-4 PINKNEY STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

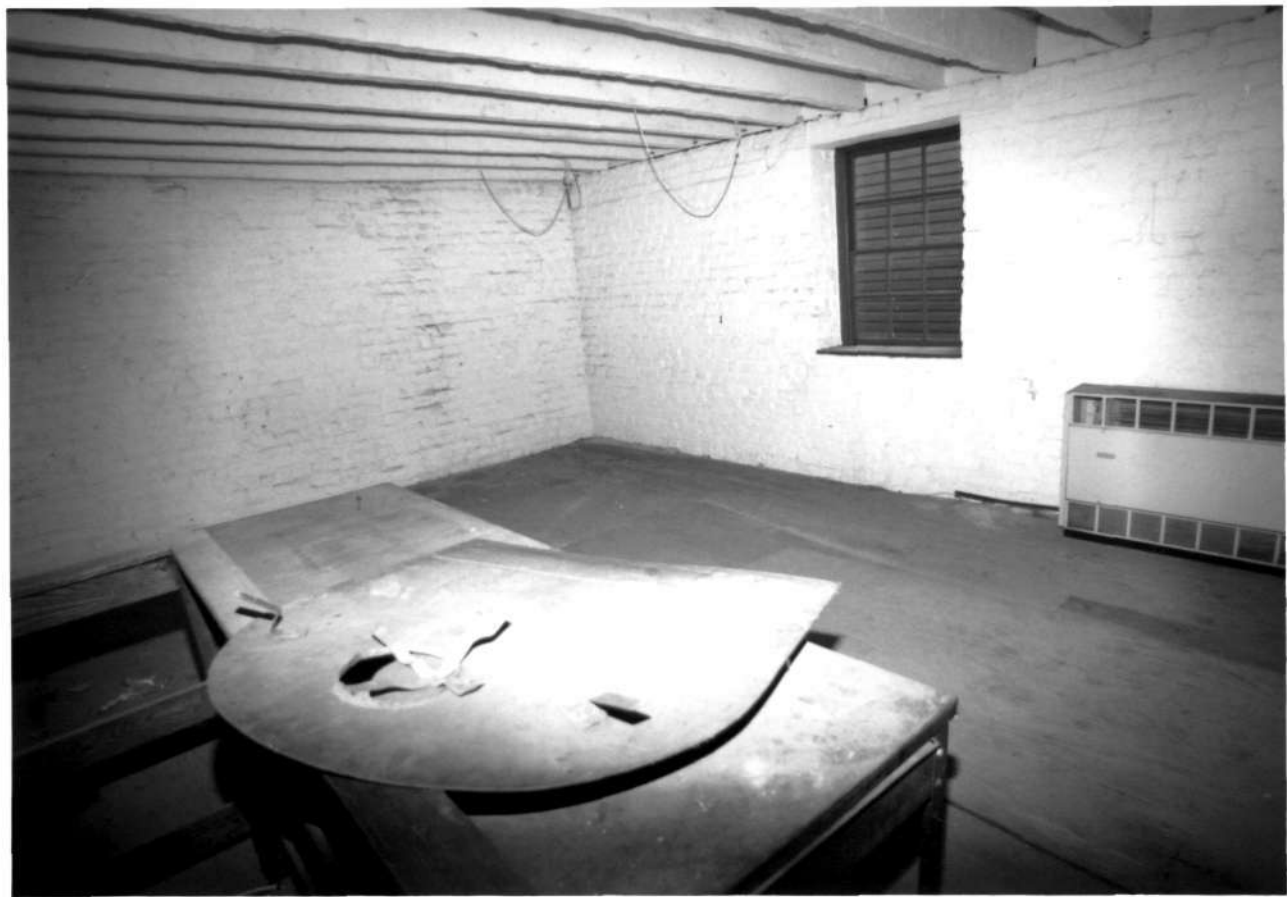
FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NE

6 OF 8



AA-1257
2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH
7 OF 8

AA-1257
2-4 PINKNEY STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR LOOKING EAST
8 OF 8



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 1257

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
Tobacco Prise

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
Tobacco Prise

PRESENT USE: Museum

ORIGINAL USE: Tobacco Prise & Warehouse

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 4 Pinkney Street

COMMON NAME: Tobacco Prise House

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Map32 Par526

OWNER: State of Maryland

ADDRESS: Dept. of Economic &
Community Development

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local () State () National (X) ☐

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone(X) Brick() Concrete() Concrete Block()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam() Balloon()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick(X) Stone() Concrete() Concrete Block()
 - C. Iron() D. Steel() E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard() Board and Batten() Wood Shingle() Shiplap()
Novelty() Stucco(X) Sheet Metal() Aluminum() Asphalt Shingle()
Brick Veneer(X) Stone Veneer() Asbestos Shingle()
Bonding Pattern: English Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood(X) Iron() Steel() Concrete()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate() Wood Shingle(X) Asphalt Shingle() Sheet Metal()
Built Up() Rolled() Tile() Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches() Towers() Cupolas() Dormers() Chimneys() Sheds() Ells()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable(X) Hip() Shed() Flat() Mansard() Gambrel() Jerkinhead()
Saw Tooth() With Monitor() With Bellcast() With Parapet() With False Front()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 1 x 1

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 20

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat(X) Zoning() Roads()
Development() Deterioration()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive() Negative()
Mixed() Other:

44-1257

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Coursed fieldstone foundation, brick upper walls, board and batten doors (3), boxed cornices at side elevations, beaded rake boards.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Tobacco Prise, important as building type in interpreting the Annapolis waterfront, excellent example of 18thC utilitarian construction. Prising exhibit with reconstructed prise.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up()Densely Built Up(✓)
Residential()Commercial()
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

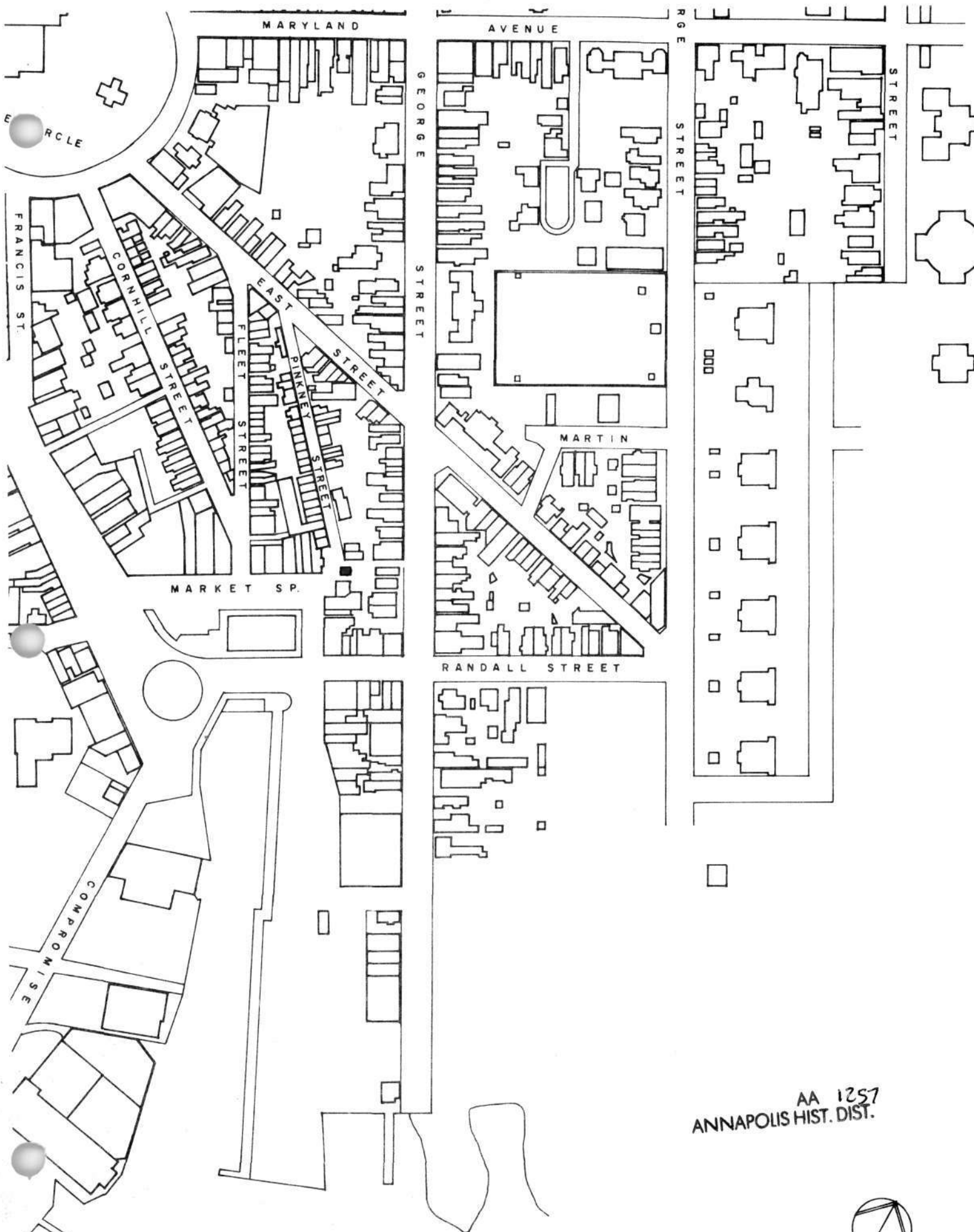
Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

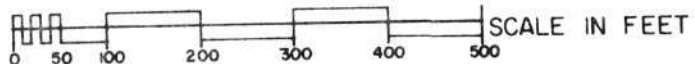
Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



AA 1257
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





4 Pinkney

AA 1257

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE